

XXIV. *Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Hispidæ; with notes on some previously described species.* By J. S. BALY, F.L.S.

[Read 15th November, 1869.]

*List of new species.*

1.	<i>Leptispa Godwini</i>	.	.	Shanghai.
2.	<i>Callispa proxima</i>	.	.	Siam.
3.	„ <i>brevicornis</i>	.	.	Penang.
4.	„ <i>Brettinghami</i>	.	.	India.
5.	„ <i>tarsata</i>	.	.	India.
6.	„ <i>Mouhoti</i>	.	.	Cambodia.
7.	<i>Cephaloleia approximata</i>	.	.	Upper Amazons.
8.	„ <i>laticollis</i>	.	.	Peru.
9.	„ <i>Amazona</i>	.	.	Upper Amazons.
10.	„ <i>dimidiaticornis</i>	.	.	Peru.
11.	„ <i>nigriceps</i>	.	.	Peru.
12.	„ <i>truncatipennis</i>	.	.	Upper Amazons.
13.	„ <i>cognata</i>	.	.	Bahia.
14.	„ <i>apicicornis</i>	.	.	Rio Janeiro.
15.	„ <i>flavipennis</i>	.	.	Ecuador.
16.	<i>Hispidonta elegantula</i>	.	.	Amboyna.
17.	<i>Promecotheca Reichii</i>	.	.	Vavao.
18.	<i>Botryonopa cyanoptera</i>	.	.	Borneo.
19.	„ <i>imperialis</i>	.	.	Philippine Isles.
20.	<i>Estigmena terminalis</i>	.	.	Tondano.
21.	<i>Downesia atrata</i>	.	.	India.
22.	„ <i>tarsata</i>	.	.	Hongkong.
23.	<i>Aspidispa</i> (n. g.) <i>tibialis</i>	.	.	Gilolo.
24.	<i>Gonophora nigriceps</i>	.	.	Penang.
25.	„ <i>apicipennis</i>	.	.	Ceylon.
26.	<i>Chceridiona</i> (n. g.) <i>metallica</i>	.	.	India.
27.	„ <i>picea</i>	.	.	India.

NOTE. The numbers appended to the insects described in the present paper, refer to the “Catalogue of Hispidæ,” and indicate the position that the species now described ought to take in relation to those contained in that work.

Genus *LEPTISPA*, Baly.(Sp. 5.) *Leptispa Godwini*.

Filiformis, subcylindrica, nigra, nitida, thorace subquadrato, disco utrinque excavato, ad latera confertim, dorso remote, foveolato-punctato, punctis irregulariter congregatis et minoribus interspersis; elytris thorace vix latioribus, parallelis, paullo ante apicem angustatis, apice ipso rotundato, sat fortiter punctato-striatis, striis leviter sulcatis, interspatiis nonnullis ad latera costatis.

Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.*—Shanghai.

Antennæ equal in length to the head and thorax, moderately robust, very slightly thickened towards the apex. Thorax subquadrato, scarcely broader than long, sides straight and parallel from the base to beyond the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex; above transversely convex, irregularly but not very closely punctured. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, sides parallel, apical border dilated, slightly reflexed.

The species above described agrees closely in size and form with *Leptispa abdominalis*; it may be known by its much coarser punctuation, and its entirely black colour.

Genus *CALLISPA*, Baly.(Sp. 2a.) *Callispa proxima*.

Anguste oblonga, subdepressa, nigra, nitida, supra nigro-cærulea, pedibus nigro-piceis, tarsis fulvis; thorace disco subremote et tenuiter punctato, ad latera subcrebre varioloso, lateribus a basi ad apicem rotundato-angustatis; elytris antice sat profunde, postice minus fortiter punctato-striatis, striis ad apicem sulcatis, interspatiis ad latera convexiusculis; fronte antrorsum angulato-producta.

Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.*—Siam, Mountains of Laos; collected by the late M. Mouhot.

This species stands very close to *Callispa Bowringii*; its antennæ are rather more slender, their first and third joints being also shorter with relation to the second; the sides of the thorax are more regularly rounded; and lastly, the colour of the surface of the body is much more obscure, the blue being strongly tinged with black.

(Sp. 2b.) *Callispa brevicornis*.

Anguste oblonga, fere parallela, subdepressa, nigra, nitida, abdomine fulvo, supra metallico-cærulea; thorace lateribus a basi ultra medium oblique convergentibus, hinc ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, dorso transversim convexo, disco distincte, ad latera variolose punctato; elytris ante medium minus fortiter, pone medium subtenuiter punctato-striatis, striis ad apicem vix sulcatis, margine laterali confuse punctato; fronte obtusa, antrorsum non producta; antennis brevibus.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

*Hab.*—Penang.

Very similar in colour and punctuation to *Callispa Bowringii*, but the legs are entirely black; it may be easily known by the short antennæ, which do not exceed the head and thorax in length; the sides of the thorax are also rather less rounded; in other respects it is almost entirely similar.

(Sp. 5a.) *Callispa Brettinghami*.

Anguste oblonga, subdepressa, rufo-testacea, nitida, antennis nigris; thorace ad latera foveolato-punctato; elytris cyaneis, profunde punctato-striatis, striis apicem versus et ad latera sulcatis, interspatiis ad latera convexiusculis; fronte antrorsum angulato-producta.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.*—India; collected by Mr. Brettingham.

Antennæ about one-third the length of the body, tapering from base to apex, third joint distinctly longer than the first two united; three lower joints sometimes obscure rufous; frontal projection acute. Thorax twice as broad at the base as long, sides straight and slightly converging from the base to the middle, thence broadly rounded and converging to the apex; upper surface broadly excavated on either side, coarsely variolose-punctate, disc less closely and less strongly punctured; scutellum transverse, its apex obtuse; elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, oblong, obtusely rounded at the apex, deep metallic blue with a purplish reflection, frequently stained at the base with rufous.

(Sp. 5b.) *Callispa tarsata*.

Anguste oblonga, subdepressa, sanguinea, nitida, antennis nigris, tarsis fuscis; thorace utrinque ad latera late excavato, varioloso-punctato, punctis disci medio minoribus, sparse hic illic congregatis, lateribus a basi longe ultra medium rectis; elytris sat profunde punctato-striatis, punctis apicem versus minus fortiter impressis, striis ad apicem sulcatis, interspatiis ad latera convexiusculis; fronte antice truncata, medio in cretam brevem abrupte producta.

Long  $3\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

*Hab.*—India; collected by Mr. Brettingham.

Very nearly allied to *Callispa Brettinghami*, of which species I at first considered it a variety; but on closer examination, I find it differs in the following structural characters; third joint of the antennæ not longer than the first two united; front obtuse, abruptly produced in the middle into a short longitudinal ridge, which runs downwards on the face; sides of the thorax straight from the base to far beyond the middle, thence abruptly narrowed and rounded to the apex; scutellum not broader than long, pentagonal. It is possible that, coming from the same locality, it may be the ♀ of *C. Brettinghami*, but not knowing the sexual characters of the present genus and the tarsi being equally broad in both forms, I am, for the present, obliged to consider it distinct.

(Sp. 5c.) *Callispa Mouhoti*.

Subelongata, subdepressa, parallela, rufo-fulva, nitida, antennis rufo-fuscis; thorace utrinque ad latera depresso, disco remote et tenuiter, lateribus variolose punctato, lateribus a basi vix ultra medium rectis, hinc ad apicem rotundato-angustatis; elytris rufo-fuscis, cæruleo-nitentibus, antice sat profunde, postice minus fortiter punctato-striatis, striis ad apicem sulcatis, interspatiis ad latera leviter convexiusculis; fronte obtuse angulata.

Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.*—Cambodia; collected by the late M. Mouhot.

Closely allied to the two preceding; the third joint of the antennæ not longer than the two basal joints united; front produced into an obtuse angle; thorax less coarsely

punctured; intermediate in form between the two species, the sides being straighter than in *C. Brettinghami*, but more broadly rounded in front than in *C. tarsata*; elytra less coarsely punctured than in either species; scutellum scarcely longer than broad, pentagonal.

Genus *ALURNUS*, Fabr.

*Alurnus Batesii*, Baly.

A specimen of this beautiful species, until now unique in the collection of Mr. Bates, has been brought to this country from Ecuador by Mr. Buckley; it is now in my cabinet.

*Alurnus Saundersii*, Baly.

A single specimen of this insect was also taken by Mr. Buckley; it differs from the type in wanting the narrow black border at the apical margin of the elytra.

*Alurnus Cupido*, Thomson.

Since the publication of my "Catalogue of *Hispidæ*," I have seen many specimens of this insect; they all agree both in the persistence of the strong coloration of the elytra, and also in having these latter relatively shorter and broader than in *A. bipunctatus*, under which species I had placed *Cupido* as a variety; I have now no hesitation in considering it a good species. I have received a specimen, agreeing in all respects with those from the Amazons, collected at Bahia by Mr. Reed.

*Alurnus Cassideus*, Westwood.

Several specimens of this species have been received from the Upper Amazons (Pebas); Prof. Westwood gives Mexico as the locality of his insect. The black markings on the elytra appear to vary considerably.

Genus *CEPHALOLEIA*, Blanch.

(Sp. 7a.) *Cephaloleia approximata*.

Elongata, subdepressa, flavo-fulva, nitida, oculis antennisque (his basi excepta) nigris; thorace subcrebre

punctato, lateribus a basi paullo ultra medium rectis; parallelis; elytris thorace paullo latioribus, parallelis, apice rotundatis, tenuiter punctato-striatis, striis apicem versus leviter sulcatis, interspatiis ad latera leviter convexiusculis, punctis ad apicem fere deletis.

*Fem.*: abdominis segmento anali apice bisinuato; pygidii apice obtuse angulato.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.*—Upper Amazons.

Antennæ rather longer than the head and thorax, moderately robust, seven upper joints black, the apices of the third and fourth also remotely edged with the same colour; second joint equal in length to the third. Thorax about one-fifth broader than long, sides straight and parallel from their base to a short distance beyond the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex; upper surface transversely convex, sides distinctly but narrowly reflexed, disc remotely, sides and base more closely impressed with distinct round punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax, parallel, finely but distinctly punctate-striate, the striæ on the sides and hinder half of the elytra slightly sulcate.

*C. Salléi* is the only previously described species with which the present insect can be confounded; it may be however at once known by the shorter third joint of the antennæ, the somewhat narrow and more closely punctured thorax, and by the more finely punctured elytra; in *C. Salléi* the elytra are much more strongly punctured, the punctures being of equal size, and equally impressed over the whole surface of the elytra.

(Sp. 9a.) *Cephaloleia laticollis*.

Oblonga, parallela, depressa, rufo-fulva, nitida; antennis apice, oculisque nigris, antennarum articulo secundo distincte tertio breviori; thorace elytris æquilato, lateribus rectis, angulis anticis fere rectis, acutis, disco remote, lateribus subcrebre punctato; elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis, interspatiis tenuissime punctatis.

*Mas.*: abdominis segmento anali medio modice rotundato-emarginato.

*Fem.*: abdominis segmento anali apice leviter bisinuato.

Long. 2 lin.

*Hab.*—Upper Amazons, Peru.



Very closely allied to *Cephaloleia dilaticollis*, the ♂ being very difficult to separate from the ♂ of that species; it may, however, be known by its somewhat narrower and slightly less depressed form, by the more closely and distinctly punctured sides of the thorax, and by the more distinctly rounded apices of the elytra; the anal segment is also rather less deeply, but at the same time more broadly, rotundate-emarginate; the ♀ may be at once separated by the bisinuate apex of the anal segment of the abdomen. In both sexes the second joint of the antennæ is distinctly shorter, taken in relation to the third joint, than in *C. dilaticollis*.

(Sp. 9b.) *Cephaloleia Amazona*.

Elongata, parallela, subdepressa, nigra, nitida, abdomine obscure fulvo- aut nigro-piceo; thorace rufo-fulvo, elytris fere æquilato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis rectangulis; elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis, punctis apicem versus fere deletis.

*Mas*: abdominis segmento anali late subangulato-emarginato.

*Fem.*: abdominis segmento anali bisinuato.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lin.

*Hab.*—Upper Amazons.

Antennæ less than half the length of the body, entirely black, basal joint slightly thickened, rather longer than the second. Thorax very similar in form to that of *C. laticollis*, nearly equal in width to the elytra, sides straight and slightly diverging along their hinder two-thirds, thence also straight but slightly converging to the anterior angles, the latter rectangular; the middle portion of the anterior margin distinctly produced; upper surface transversely convex, concave on the sides, lateral margin reflexed; surface impressed with distinct round punctures. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, parallel, obtusely rounded at the apex, finely punctate-striate, the whole surface very finely and irregularly wrinkled.

The greater length of body, and entirely different coloration, will distinguish this insect from either *dilaticollis* or *laticollis*, the only two known species of the genus with which it agrees in form of thorax.

(Sp. 11a.) *Cephaloleia dimidiaticornis*.

Elongata, parallela, subdepressa, rufo-fulva, nitida, antennis extrorsum nigris; thorace longitudine paullo latiori, lateribus parallelis, disco remote, ad latera subremote punctato; elytris thorace latioribus, parallelis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, tenuiter punctato-striatis, striis ad apicem fere deletis.

*Mas*: abdominis segmento anali late sed leviter emarginato, medio sinuato.

*Fem.*: abdominis segmento anali late sed leviter emarginato.

Long. 2 lin.

*Hab.*—Peru.

Antennæ half the length of the body, five upper joints black, third joint distinctly longer than the second. Thorax about a fifth part broader than long, sides narrowly but strongly reflexed, straight and parallel, the extreme apex quickly rounded and converging, the anterior angles obtuse; above transversely convex, distinctly punctured, the puncturing distant on the disc, rather more crowded at the sides. Elytra parallel, conjointly rounded at the apex, finely but distinctly punctate-striate, the punctures nearly obsolete towards the apex of the elytra.

The smaller size and narrower form will distinguish this species from its allies *C. nigricornis* and *proxima*.

(Sp. 11b.) *Cephaloleia nigriceps*.

Elongata, subparallela, subdepressa, rufo-fulva, nitida, capite nigro; thorace longitudine vix latiori, ad latera subcrebre, disco remote punctato; elytris parallelis, apice rotundatis, tenuiter punctato-striatis.

*Mas*: abdominis segmento anali late quadrato-emarginato, medio sinuato.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.*—Peru.

Head and antennæ black, the latter moderately robust, nearly half the length of the body, the third joint very slightly longer than the second. Thorax rather broader than long, sides slightly diverging forwards, straight from the base nearly to the apex, thence quickly rounded



and converging to the anterior angles, the latter obtuse; upper surface transversely convex, sub-variolose-punctate on the sides, more finely and remotely punctured on the disc, a central space on the latter nearly free from punctures; lateral border reflexed. Elytra broader than the thorax, narrowly sub-ovate, their apices conjointly rounded, above finely punctate-striate, the puncturing near the apex nearly obsolete, interspaces flat; on the outer disc below the shoulder is a broad but ill-defined longitudinal groove. Knees indistinctly stained with piceous.

*C. nigriceps* may be at once known, from all similarly coloured species, by its black head.

(Sp. 11c.) *Cephaloleia truncatipennis*.

Elongata, parallela, dorso depressa, rufo-fulva, nitida, annis (basi exceptâ) nigris; thorace transverso, remote et subtenuiter punctato; elytris thorace paullo latioribus, fere parallelis, apice truncatis, dorso depressis, tenuiter punctato-striatis.

*Fem.*: abdominis segmento anali obtuse truncato.

Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.*—Upper Amazons: collected by Mr. Bates.

Antennæ rather more than a third the length of the body, black, the first three joints rufo-fulvous, third joint slightly longer than the second. Thorax distinctly transverse, sides strongly reflexed, straight and slightly converging from the base nearly to the apex, thence quickly rounded and converging to the anterior angles, the latter obtuse; above transversely convex, excavated on the sides just within the reflexed lateral border; remotely but distinctly punctate, the punctures rather closer at the base and sides. Elytra broader than the thorax, sides subparallel, obliquely rounded and converging near the apex, the latter broadly truncate; upper surface broadly flattened along the suture, sides obliquely excavated below the humeral callus; finely punctate-striate, punctures entirely obsolete near the apex of the elytra; the middle third of the outer disc impressed near the outer border with a broad ill-defined longitudinal fossa.

The truncate apices of the elytra, together with the obtuse anal segment in the ♀ (the only sex known to me), without difficulty separate this species from its congeners.

(Sp. 11d.) *Cephaloleia cognata*.

Elongata, depressa, pallide fulva, nitida, antennis (basi excepta) nigris; thorace subquadrato, remote punctato, lateribus rectis; elytris thorace latioribus, parallelis, apice obtuse rotundatis, sat fortiter punctato-striatis, punctis apicem versus minus fortiter impressis, interspatiis planis, iis ad latera obsolete convexis, uno infra callum humerale costato.

*Fem.*: abdominis segmento anali apice bisinuato.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

*Hab.*—Bahia.

Antennæ half the length of the body, basal joint nearly as long as the second and third united, the third half as long again as the second, the two lower joints rufous, the following two nigro-piceous, the rest entirely black. Thorax scarcely broader than long, sides straight and parallel, rounded and converging at the extreme apex; disc transversely convex, remotely impressed with round punctures, sides narrowly but strongly margined, reflexed. Elytra broader than the thorax, parallel, obtusely rounded at the apex, rather more broadly margined than in the allied species; upper surface slightly flattened at the extreme base between the shoulders; sides oblique and excavated below the humeral callus; distinctly punctate-striate in front, the punctures smaller and less strongly impressed behind the middle; interspaces on the inner disc plane, those near the outer border slightly convex, the interspace below the humeral callus distinctly costate for nearly half its length; fourth and fifth striæ from the outer border rather deeply impressed along their middle third.

(Sp. 11e.) *Cephaloleia apicicornis*.

Elongata, parallela, subdepressa, sordide flava, subnitida, subtus nitida; antennis apice oculisque nigris; thorace longitudine distincte latiori, lateribus rectis, dorso hic illic punctis rotundatis fortiter impresso; elytris thorace latioribus, parallelis, apice rotundatis, dorso prope suturam complanatis, punctato-striatis, punctis apicem versus minus distincte impressis, interspatiis ad latera convexiusculis.

*Mas*: abdominis segmento anali apice concavo-emarginato.

*Fem.*: abdominis segmento anali apice late sed leviter emarginato, bisinuato.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.*—Rio Janeiro, New Friburg.

Antennæ half the length of the body, slender, basal joint moderately thickened, more than half as long again as the second, three upper joints black. Thorax slightly broader than long, sides straight and parallel, rounded at the extreme apex, anterior angles slightly produced, obtuse; upper surface transversely convex, lateral margin strongly reflexed; surface impressed with deep round punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax, parallel, conjointly rounded at the apex; upper surface flattened along the suture, sides obliquely excavated below the humeral callus, causing it to appear laterally prominent; distinctly punctate-striate, the punctures near the apex less strongly impressed; interspaces near the lateral margin indistinctly convex, the third from the outer border more strongly raised than the rest.

*C. apicicornis* is very closely allied to *C. cognata*, but may be known by the much paler colour and more closely punctured thorax; from *C. nigricornis*, Fabr., both species are separated by the different emargination of the anal segment.

(Sp. 13a.) *Cephaloleia flavipennis*.

Elongata, parallela, nigra, nitida; thorace transverso, fortiter punctato; elytris flavis, thorace latoribus, fere parallelis, apice obtusis, distincte punctato-striatis, punctis piceis.

*Fem.*: abdominis segmento anali apice truncato.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

*Hab.*—Ecuador; collected by Mr. Buckley.

Antennæ moderately robust, scarcely half the length of the body, basal joint moderately thickened, about a third part longer than the second. Thorax one-fifth broader than long, sides straight and parallel, rounded and converging at the apex; upper surface transversely convex, deeply but not very closely punctured on the

disc, a longitudinal space thereon being free from punctures; the sides more closely punctured, lateral border reflexed. Elytra moderately convex, nearly parallel, distinctly but not strongly punctate-striate, the punctures piceous; interspaces plane, obsoletely convex near the lateral margin.

Genus *HISPODONTA*, Baly.

(Sp. 3.) *Hispodonta elegantula*.

Elongato-ovata, subdepressa, nigra, nitida, femoribus anticis (dorso excepto) elytrisq̃ læte fulvis; his ad suturam striatim, disco exteriori confuse punctatis, vittâ suturali (basi abbreviatâ) apiceque nigris; thorace subremote sed fortiter punctato.

Long 4-5 lin.

*Hab.*—Amboyna.

Antennæ half the length of the body. Thorax not broader at the base than long, sides slightly converging from the base towards the apex, the extreme apex abruptly rounded; above, transversely convex, disc slightly excavated just in front of the basal margin; surface subremotely impressed with large deep round punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax, narrowly ovate; sides distinctly margined, the apex of each elytron obliquely truncate; surface rather strongly punctured; a common sutural stripe, and a large patch at the apex, black; this latter covers nearly the hinder fourth of the surface, and sends a branch upwards on the outer disc, which is abbreviated anteriorly some distance below the middle of the disc.

Genus *PROMECOTHECA*, Blanch.

(Sp. 6a.) *Promecotheca Reichii*.

Angustata, subcylindrica flava, nitida, tarsis pallide piceis, abdomine, mandibulis, oculis antennisque (harum articulo basali excepto) nigris; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, metallico-cæruleis, tertia parte antica flava.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.*—Vavao.

Antennæ two-thirds the length of the body in the ♂, rather shorter in the ♀, slender, filiform, black, the basal

joint flavous, the second and third, in the ♂, pale piceous. Thorax much longer than broad, moderately constricted at the base, sides slightly but distinctly swollen in front of the constriction; surface smooth and shining, impunctate. Elytra parallel, regularly rounded at the apex, their anterior third flavous, the remaining portion metallic blue.

This insect may possibly be a variety of *P. cæruleipennis*, Blanch.

Genus BOTRYONOPA, Blanch.

(Sp. 5.) *Botryonopa cyanoptera*.

Elongata, parallela, dorso depressa, rufa, nitida; antennis (basi excepta) nigris; thorace opaco, foveolato-punctato, ante apicem declivi, lævi; elytris cyaneis, sat profunde punctato-striatis, interspatiis subrugoso-reticulatis.

Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab.—Borneo.

Antennæ more than half the length of the body; shining black, one or two basal joints rufous. Thorax rather broader than long, sides narrowly margined, parallel from the base to beyond the middle, thence obliquely converging and slightly rounded to the apex; above opaque, moderately convex, deflexed in front, impressed just in front of the base with a short broad transverse fossa, from the anterior edge of which a faint longitudinal groove runs forwards in the medial line as far as the base of the deflexed portion; hinder three-fourths of the disc covered (the medial line excepted) with large oblong punctures. Elytra parallel, acutely rounded at the apex, each notched at the sutural angle, and armed with an acute tooth. Thighs obsoletely toothed beneath.

(Sp. 6.) *Botryonopa imperialis*.

Anguste elongata, parallela, dorso depressa, nigra, nitida; thorace foveolato-punctato, ante medium declivi, lævi, disco medio longitudinaliter carinato, utrinque transversim sulcato; elytris apice conjunctim subacutis, profunde punctato-striatis, cyaneis; femoribus unispinosis, anticis paullo incrassatis; tibiis anticis extus ante apicem, dente parvo armatis.

Long.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.*—Philippine Islands.

Front impressed with a deep groove, which ends on the vertex in a transverse sulcation. Thorax at the base not broader than long, sides narrowly margined, nearly parallel from the base to just beyond the middle, thence obliquely converging to the apex; immediately in front of the base is a small indistinct tooth; upper surface sub-opaque, its anterior third deflexed, impunctate, hinder two-thirds transversely convex, impressed on either side in front with a broad transverse depression, which extends laterally as far as the outer margin; on the medial line is a faint longitudinal groove, terminated anteriorly at the base of the deflexed portion by a small shining tubercle; hinder part of the thorax (with the exception of a broad longitudinal space on the middle) deeply punctured. Elytra elongate, parallel, sides obliquely converging near the apex, the latter conjointly subacuminate; each elytron emarginate at the sutural angle, and armed with a short acute tooth.

GENUS ESTIGMENA, Hope.

(Sp. 2.) *Estigmaena terminalis*.

Elongata, parallela, convexa, dorso depressa, fulvo-flava, nitida; oculis, antennis (basi excepta), elytrorumque dimidio postico, nigris; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, interspatiis costatis.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.*—Tondano; collected by Mr. Wallace.

Antennæ scarcely more than a third the length of the body, basal joint flavous, the apical one obscure nigro-fuscous. Thorax longer than broad, sides straight and parallel, rounded at the extreme apex; upper surface smooth and shining, deeply excavated on either side close to the lateral border, impressed in front of the basal margin with a large round fovea; the excavated portions coarsely punctured. Elytra broader than the thorax, sides parallel; apex subacutely rounded; upper surface flattened along the suture, deeply punctate-striate; striæ sulcate, their interspaces costate.



## Genus DOWNESIA, Baly.

(Sp. 2.) *Downesia atrata*.

Filiformis, subcylindrica, nigra, nitida; thorace latitudine paullo longiori, modice transversim convexo, sparse sed distincte punctato; elytris profunde punctato-striatis, utrisque tricostatis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

*Hab.*—India; collected by Mr. Brettingham.

Antennæ scarcely longer than the head and thorax, slightly increasing in thickness towards the apex. Thorax narrowly margined, sides straight and parallel, obliquely narrowed at their extreme apex, apical margin slightly produced. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax; sides straight and parallel, their apex regularly rounded; upper surface of each with three strongly raised longitudinal costæ, the sutural and lateral borders also costate, interspaces each with a double row of large deeply-impressed punctures; on the middle portion of the outer, the anterior four-fifths of the inner, and on the extreme base of the middle interspaces, the double rows of punctures become single.

(Sp. 3.) *Downesia tarsata*.

Filiformis, subcylindrica, flava, nitida; antennis, oculis tarsisque nigris; thorace latitudine paullo longiore, tenuiter punctato, modice transversim convexo; elytris sat profunde punctato-striatis, utrisque tricostatis.

Long. 3 lin.

*Hab.*—Hong Kong.

Thorax slightly longer than in the preceding, sides straight, obsoletely sinuate, nearly parallel, only slightly converging from the base to within a short distance of the apex, where they suddenly converge to the apex itself; apical margin slightly produced; upper surface finely and subremotely punctured. Elytra sculptured as in the last species.

The two insects now described differ from the type of the genus (*Downesia insignis*, Cat. Hisp. p. 107) in having the fourth joint of the tarsus of normal length, and not elongate; there is also a slight difference in the length of the joints of their antennæ; but I do not consider these characters of sufficient importance to authorize the formation of a new genus; in habit, and in all other respects, they agree entirely with the typical form.

## Genus ASPIDISPA.

*Corpus* sub-ovatum, postice paullo subdepressum. *Caput* obtusum, inter antennis in cretam elevatam antrorsum productum; *antennis* filiformibus, corporis dimidio longitudine fere æqualibus, ad apicem vix attenuatis, articulo primo incrassato, ob-ovato, secundo ovato, primo vix breviori, tertio paullo elongato; *mandibulis* apice obtusis; *mento* oblongo; *ligulâ* segmento basali integro. *Thorax* transversus. *Elytra* thorace multo latiora, subcordata, lateribus basi rotundato-ampliatis, hinc apicem versus oblique angustatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis; dorso subdepressa, hic illic profunde excavata; utraque bicostata, costis valde interruptis, interspatiis profunde biseriatim punctatis, interstitiis transversim costatis. *Pedes* breves, antici ♂ valde incrassati; *tibiis* anticis trigonatis; *tarsis* quatuor anticis latis, anticis ♂ transversim ampliatis; *unguibus* articulo penultimo æquilongis, illo fere occultis.

This very singular form resembles closely the genus *Hoplionota*, and at first I had considerable doubt whether it really belonged to the present family; but M. Boheman, to whom I showed it, at once pronounced it to be one of the group of *Hispidæ*. It must stand close to *Gonophora*.

The mentum differs in form in the two sexes; in the ♂ its anterior surface is deeply concave; in the ♀ it is plane and raised towards the apex into a longitudinal ridge.

*Aspidispa tibialis.*

Sub-ovata, subdepressa, fulva, nitida, supra (facie antennisque exceptis) nigro-cærulea, vertice utrinque, thoracis lateribus vitta submarginali, scutelloque rufo-piceis; thorace transverso, hic illic rude punctato, basi arcuatim sulcato, lateribus obtuse rotundatis, minute serratis; elytris subcordatis, thorace multo latioribus, basi rotundato-ampliatis, hinc apicem versus rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, dorso hic illic late et profunde excavatis, utrisque tricostatis, costis interruptis, interspatiis profunde biseriatim punctatis, interstitiis hic illic transversim elevatis.

*Mas*: pedibus anticis valde incrassatis.

Long. 2 lin.

*Hub.*—Gilolo.

Antennæ not quite half the length of the body, slender, filiform. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, sides distinctly margined, nearly straight and slightly diverging from the base to beyond the middle, then broadly rounded to the apex, outer edge finely serrate; disc convex, excavated on the sides, base impressed with a broad semilunate sulcation; scattered irregularly over the disc are some large deeply impressed punctures. Elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, shoulders rotundate-ampliate, sides converging thence towards the apex, the apex itself regularly rounded; upper surface of each elytron with three raised longitudinal costæ; their interspaces each with a double row of punctures; the interstices between the punctures are also thickened, and form irregular transverse costæ; on the surface of the disc are a number of large irregular excavations, which obliterate not only the costæ, but to a great extent the punctures themselves; lateral border moderately dilated at the shoulders, gradually narrowed towards the apex of the elytra, outer border very finely serrulate, the serrations being only visible under a lens.

Genus GONOPHORA, Baly.

(Sp. 3a.) *Gonophora nigriceps*.

Elongata, subparallela, nigra, nitida; antennis robustis, subfusiformibus; femoribus anticis quatuor basi facieique macula pallide fulvis, thorace dorso elytrisque rufo-fulvis, illo vittâ elevatâ interruptâ lateribusque ante medium nigris; elytris utrisque tricostatis, interspatiis profunde biserialim punctatis, margine laterali modice dilatato, medio vix ampliato.

Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab.—Penang.

Very close to *Gonophora Saundersii*, separated from that species by the narrower and more parallel lateral margin of the elytra, and also by the interspaces on the disc having each (the middle one at the base excepted) a double row of punctures.

(Sp. 5a.) *Gonophora apicipennis*.

Elongata, postice vix ampliata, dorso subdepressa, fulva, subnitida, subtus nitida; oculis, antennis, metathorace,

abdomine pedibusque nigris; thorace rugoso, basi transversim sulcato, disco vittis brevibus elevatis tribus, duabus exterioribus obliquis, instructo; elytris apice nigris, utrisque tricostatis, interspatiis triseriatim punctatis.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab.—Ceylon.

Antennæ nearly half the length of the body, third joint slender, elongate; head shining, forehead impressed with a deep fovea; eyes and mandibles black. Thorax rather broader at the base than long; sides straight, converging from base to apex, feebly bisinuate, notched at the apex, hinder angles acute; surface closely rugose, deeply impressed at the base with a transverse groove; on the middle of the disc are placed three short shining elevated vittæ, the two outer ones oblique. Elytra broader than the thorax, slightly dilated posteriorly, the apex regularly rounded; upper surface flattened along the suture, the apical third entirely black; each elytron strongly tricostate, the basal margin also thickened; three inner interspaces, as well as the hinder half of the fourth, each with a treble row of punctures; anterior half of the fourth interspace impressed with a double row only. Thorax stained on either side beneath with an oblong black vitta; anterior pair of thighs each with an oblong fulvous patch in front.

#### Genus CHÆRIDIONA.

*Corpus* oblongum aut subcuneiforme. *Caput* inter oculos productum, antice angulatum; *antennis* dimidio corporis longioribus, robustis, 11-articulatis, articulis cylindricis, duobus basalibus brevibus, longitudine fere æqualibus, primo paullo incrassato; *palpis* maxillaribus articulo primo minuto, duobus sequentibus brevibus, æqualibus, ultimo cæteris longitudine æquali; *mento* oblongo, lateribus constricto; *ligulâ* menti dorso insertâ, segmento basali obsoleto, segmento apicali magno, subquadrato, mento latiori; *palpis* labialibus obsoletis. *Thorax* subcylindricus, anguste marginatus, angulis anticis in dentem productis. *Elytra* thorace multo latiora, postice paullo ampliata, utraque apice oblique truncata, sutura conjunctim emarginata, angulis posticis distinctis; dorso profunde striato-punctata, cretis interruptis, hic illic inter se ramulis interdum convexis instructa. *Pedes* mediocres, mutici.

The present remarkable genus stands, as far as my knowledge extends, alone amongst the great tribe of *Phytophaga*, in wanting the labial palpi. I myself possess two species of the genus which both agree entirely in habit and external characters, but although I have subjected the specimens to a most careful examination under a powerful lens (the two-thirds of Ross), I cannot detect the slightest trace, either of the palpi themselves, or of their points of insertion; in fact, the basal segment of the ligula, on which the labial palpi are always inserted, appears itself to be obsolete, its place being occupied by the large apical segment. The genus ought to follow *Nepius*.

1. *Charidiona metallica*.

Anguste cuneiformis, convexa, subtus picea, nitida, æneo-micans, supra cupreo-aurea; thorace profunde et rude rugoso-foveolato, disco viridi-metallico; elytris apicem versus paullo ampliatis, angulo postico obtuso, utrisque quadricostatis, costâ secundâ ante apicem tertiâque in medio et ante apicem interruptâ, interspatiis profunde biseriatim foveolatis, vittâ latâ communi a basi fere ad apicem extensâ viridi-metallicâ, margine apicali fulvo; antennis rufo-fulvis, apice nigris; pedibus fulvis, tarsis piceis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{3}$  lin.

Hab.—India.

Head coarsely and deeply punctured; front produced anteriorly between the eyes into an angular projection, the apex of which is extended downwards to form a longitudinal ridge, which runs along the face as far as the upper border of the clypeus; four outer joints of the antennæ black. Thorax subcylindrical, scarcely longer than broad, sides parallel, bisinuate, anterior angles notched, bidentate, surface very deeply and coarsely punctured, rugose. Elytra broader than the thorax, sides narrowly margined, slightly dilated towards the posterior angles, the latter obtuse; each elytron with four strongly-raised longitudinal costæ, the first and fourth entire, extending nearly to the apex, the second entire for the greater part of its course but interrupted some distance below its middle, the third, which arises on the humeral callus, broadly interrupted in the middle and again just before reaching the apex.

2. *Chæridiona picea*.

Anguste oblonga, convexa, picea, nitida, pedibus fulvis; thorace subcylindrico, rude punctato, disco irregulariter excavato; elytris thorace latoribus, fere parallelis, angulo postico acuto, profunde seriatim foveolatis, vittis elevatis interruptis cretisque longitudinalibus, hic illic inter se connexis, instructis.

Long. 2 lin.

*Hab.*—India.

Head coarsely punctured, produced anteriorly in the same manner as in *C. metallica*. Thorax subcylindrical, subquadrate, sides more broadly margined than in the former species, lateral borders straight and parallel, slightly sinuate behind the middle, armed just in front of the base with a minute tooth; anterior angles notched, produced anteriorly into a short tooth; upper surface coarsely rugose-punctate, deeply excavated on the disc. Elytra furnished each with four strongly-raised costæ which from being much more interrupted than in *S. metallica*, are more difficult to trace; thus the first costa is to be seen just below the base, again at the middle of the elytron (where it stands a little out of the line, and is connected by short transverse ridges above to the third and below to the second costa), thirdly, half-way between the middle and apex, and lastly, at the apex itself; the second is visible at the base, below the middle, and again a short distance before reaching the apex; the third, which commences on the humeral callus, is entire nearly to the middle of its course (where it is connected, as above stated, by a short oblique branch to the first costa), then interrupted it again appears half-way between the middle and apex; lastly, the fourth costa, which is nearly entire, is interrupted some distance below the middle of the elytron, but just below appears again, and forms a short oblique ridge, which runs inwards as far as, but a little below, the termination of the third costa.

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